

SARKIZOV-SERAZINI, Ivan Mikhaylovich, prof.; DESHIN, Dmitriy Fotiyevich,
dotsent; KHOTYANOVA, G.B., red.; FEKLISOVA, T.D., tekhn.red.

[Medical control and exercise therapy] Vrachebnyi kontrol' i
lechebnaia fizkul'tura. Moskva, Izd-vo "Fizkul'tura i sport,"
1961. 287 p. (MIRA 15:2)

(EXERCISE THERAPY)

(MASSAGE)

SARKIZOV-SERAZINI, Ivan Mikhaylovich, prof.; NARUSOVA, I.Ya., red.;
SHEKTOROVA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Guard your health] Bereгите svoe zdorov'ie. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Fizkul'tura i sport," 1962. 71 p.

(HYGIENE)

(MIRA 15:5)

SARKIZOV-SERAZINI, I.M., zasl. deyatel' nauki, prof., red.;
ASKEROV, A.A., red.; PRONINA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Scientific fundamentals of physical exercises for elderly
persons] Nauchnye osnovy primeneniia fizicheskikh uprazhne-
nii litsami pozhilogo vozrasta. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 257 p.
(MIRA 16:7)

(EXERCISE) (AGED—CARE AND HYGIENE)

SARKIZOV-SERAZINI, I.M., prof.

What kind of rest? Only active rest. Okhr. truda 1 sots.
strakh. 6 no.6:18 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

SARKIZOV-SERAZINI, Ivan Mikhaylovich, prof.; NEYMAN, M.I., red.

[Human beings should be healthy] Chelovek dolzhen byt'
zdorovym. Moskva, Meditsina, 1964. 146 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

SARKOV, V.I., prof.dr.

Study of the supramolecular structure of cellulose by the
ethanolysis and hydrolysis method. Cel hirtie 10 no.9:297-303
S^r61.

1. Directorul Institutului de Cercetari Stiintifice al Industriei
de Hidroloza din Leningrad.

SOMOGYI, Miklos; MAROSAN, Gyorgy; BALASSA, Bela; SARKOZI, Ferenc; PASZTOR, Jozsef; SZABADKAI, Gyula; TOTH, Erno, vajar; SZERENCSEI, Janos; BOSKOVITS, Istvanne; KOMLODI, Sandorne

The 3d Conference of Trade-Union Stewards. Munka 8 no.9:1-8 S '58.

1. Szakszervezetek Orszagos Tanacsa elnoke (for Somogyi).
2. Dombovari Vasutigazgatosag (for Balassa).
3. Lang Gepgyar szakszervezeti bizottsaga elnoke (for Sarkozl).
4. Budapesti Tuzalloanyaggyar igazgatoja (for Szabadkai).
5. Petofi-banya.
6. Ozdi Kohaszati Uzemek (for Szerencsi).
7. Istvan-korhaz (for Boskovits).
8. Duna Cipogyar szakszervezeti bizottsaga elnoke (for Komlodi).
9. Pedagogiai Tovabbkepzo Intezet igazgatoja (for Pasztor).

SARKOZI, Gyorgy

The work and tasks of the National Committee on Technical Development in the field of transportation and construction industry. Musz elet 20 no.5:2 11 Mr '65.

SARKOZI, Maria

Newly-designed loading machines. Ujit lap 17 no.7:20 13 Ap '65.

SARKOZI, Peter

It is always timely. Mezogazd techn 4 no.12:20 '64.

SARKOZI, Zoltan

The new 250 mn Olympia Sonnar. Kep hang 11 no.1:32 F '65.

SARKOZI, Zoltan

Transistor-controlled illumination. Kep hang 11 no.2:42 Ap '65.

The new SIXTAR photometer. Ibid.:54

Optical devices in modern teaching and dissemination of knowledge.
Ibid.:55-61

SARKOZI, Zoltan

Modern slide projectors. Műsz élet 20 no.8:1,13 22 Ap '65.

SARKOZY, Andras

Lattice cubes of a spatial point lattice. Mat lapok 12 no.3/4:
232-245 '61.

SARKOZY, A. (Budapest)

Reducible sequences. Acta arithmetica 10 no.4:399-408 '65.

1. Submitted February 18, 1964.

Sarkozy, G.

Coverage of large areas with ultrashort wave programs by frequency modulated transmitters. p.143

MAGYAR HIRADASTECHNIKA. (Hiradastechnikai Tudományos Egyesület)
Budapest, Hungary. Vol.10, no.4, August 1959

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.11
November 1959
Uncl.

SARKOZY, Geza

Telecommunication systems of great-oil and natural-gas conducts.
Musz elet 15 no.24:6 N '60. (KEAI 10:2)
(Petroleum) (Gas, Natural) (Telecommunication)

23979

H/009/61/000/001/002/002
A231/A126

6,4600
13,2900

AUTHOR:

Sárközy, Géza, Doctor, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Member of the Society (see Association)

TITLE:

Some problems concerning the reliability of telecommunication equipment

PERIODICAL: Magyar hradástechnika, no. 1, 1961, 30 - 35

TEXT:

The article deals with the importance of the reliability of telecommunication equipment, describing the circumstances which have an influence on the life and failures of every component part. The systematic investigation on reliability problems was generally started after WW II, on the basis of the experience made during the war. The reliability problem of the equipment is closely connected with the reliability of the built-in component parts. The inadvertent failures can be characterized by the P-factor, i.e., the relative number of the failing component part within the time unit. During the service life of the various component parts, the P-factor is not constant, but generally a certain time period can be determined during which the P-factor is constant. Within this period, the number of all component parts being present at the beginning of the examination drops according to an exponential law. The P-factor is expressed by $\% 1,000 \text{ h}$ or 10^{-6} h units. The tendentious failures are connected with the ageing process and appear

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towards the end of the component part's life. The determination of the spare part life depends on the load, surrounding macro- or microclimate, and several other factors. Thus, the determination of the service life is possible only within certain limits. According to foreign sources, the changes of the following electric parameters are regarded as the life end of the electronic tubes: 1) The drop of the nominal transconductance to 65% at radiofrequency amplifiers; 2) The drop of the nominal grid voltage in oscillators to 65%, and the drop of the nominal transconductance in mixers to 50%; 3) The drop of the nominal transconductance in small-capacity triodes to 50%; 4) The drop of the nominal capacity in output tubes to 50%; 5) The drop of the nominal d-c current in diodes to 40%; 6) The drop of the current or voltage in rectifying tubes to 80%; and 7) The drop of the alternating current in amplifier tubes coupled to resistance-capacitances to 70%. Similar solutions, but with other characteristic parameters, are valid also in case of transistors and semiconductor diodes. A failure statistics on electronic equipment used by the British Overseas Airlines Corporation was established in 1953, as follows:

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Component part	Failure
Electronic tubes	55.6%
Condensers	21.5%
Resistances	13.5%
Transformers	2.6%
Switches	1.8%
Choke-coils	1.8%
Connecting cables	1.3%
Plugs, sockets	0.3%

In modern installations, tubes with a service life of 10,000 h should only be used. The P-factor becomes constant after 1,000 h operation. During the first 1,000 h, 4% of the tubes fall out, whereas during the next 9,000 h, the total failure is 6%. This corresponds to a 0.67%/1,000 h P-factor. It is desired to achieve a 0.15%/1,000 h P-factor. In case of transistors and diodes the P-factors are lying below 0.1/1,000 h. The P-factor of condensers and resistances depends on the nominal and actual operating voltage. The operating safety of a large installation can be expressed by: $p_{11} = e^{-\frac{t}{t_k}}$ (1) in which p_{11} - is the probability of the installation's failureless operation, t_k - the time between two failures, ✓

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and t -the time needed for examinations. This relation is valid only for relatively large installations. Reliability calculations can generally be accomplished by the Poisson probability division. Introducing the value of the normalized time, which is the relation between the time needed for the examination and the average time between two failures, one obtains the following infinite row: ($t' = \frac{t}{t_k}$):

$$e^{-t'} + e^{-t'} \cdot t' + \frac{e^{-t'} \cdot t'^2}{2} + \frac{e^{-t'} \cdot t'^3}{3} + \dots = 1 \quad (2)$$

Each member of the infinite row determines the probability of the number of the respective failures; $e^{-t'}$ is the uninterrupted operation during t time between two failures, $e^{-t'} \cdot t'$ gives the probability that during the t' normalized time there will be only one failure. The other members of the row can be similarly evaluated. For the determination of the permitted total number of failures during the examined time, the integral probability curve has to be used. Some telecommunication and radioelectronic installations include a large number of electronic tubes, semiconductor elements and electronic component parts. A high-speed computer has 50,000 electronic tubes and 160,000 germanium diodes. This installation has a reliable operation if the average time between two failures is $t_k = 5$ h, to which there belongs an approximately 0.10%/1,000 h P-factor. This can only be

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achieved by using high-quality tubes and germanium diodes. To simplify the calculation, the author supposes that the tubes and the diodes have the same P-factor. Considering also the P-factors of all other component parts, the result becomes more unfavorable. In case of an installation with 2,000,000 component parts and a P-factor of 0.15%/1,000 h one obtains for t_k only 0.35 h. If it is desired to have $t_k = 2$ h, the P-factor should be improved to 0.03%/1,000h. Strict requirements have to be established in case of a large installation with a great number of component parts. During the last few years, investigations have been conducted on the quick and automatic replacement of defect component parts. This system can be accomplished by a great number of relay stations or long radio relay lines. Figure 5 shows the various possibilities of such a system. The S_1 case shows a system without any emergency installations. In the S_2 case, there is a reserve line identical to the operating line, provided with a hand operated connection to the operation line. In the S_3 system, every station is provided with a hand-coupled reserve station. In the S_4 system, every station is provided with a reserve installation, which in case of a failure of the original station is automatically switched in by an installation provided with detecting devices. In case of N relay stations the reliability of the above mentioned installations can be calculated as follows: at the S_1 system by: $p_1 = \exp(-2s_v) \cdot \exp(-Ns_1) \cdot \exp[-(N +$
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+ 1) s_e], (3); at the S_2 system by: $p_2 = 1 - (1 - p_1)^2$, (4); at the S_3 system by: $P_3 = \{1 - [1 - \exp(-s_v)]^2\}^2 \cdot \{1 - [1 - \exp(-s_1)]^2\}^N \cdot \exp[-(N+1)s_e]$, (5), and at the S_4 system by: $p_4 = \{1 - [1 - \exp(-s_v)]\} \cdot \{1 - \exp[-s_v - s_a]\}^2 \cdot \{1 - [1 - \exp(s_1)]\} \cdot \{1 - \exp[-s_v - s_a]^N \cdot \exp[-(N+1)s_e]\}$, (6), in which p_k is the probability of the failureless operation of the S_k system; s_v - the reliability of the terminal station according to the formula: $p_f = \eta \exp(-m \sum_{i=1}^n n_i \frac{t_i}{t_k})$, (7); s_1 - the reliability of the relay stations equipment according to (7); s_a - the reliability of the switching stations, according to (7); and N - the number of relay stations. The reliability can be established by the formula (7), in which m is the number of installations of the station, n_i - the number of component parts of every installation, and i - the type number of every component part. The probability for the appearance of a failure is given by $1 - p_f$, (8). The Matematikai Kutatóintézet (Mathematical Research Institute) has established, in connection with a concrete case, some calculation methods for the determination of the reliability with regard to the time needed for the removal of the failure. This article does not present the calculation details. In case of 2,500 - km long systems established like the S_4 system in Figure 5, a 95% time reliability can be obtained with average-quality component parts and a 99% time reliability with high-quality component parts, at a 24 h daily operation during a whole year, if the P-factor did not increase during this time. By knowing the P-factor of every com-

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ponent part, one can approximately establish the probability of the failures, i. e., the operating reliability of the installation. This reliability can be improved by installing hand-operated or automatically switched emergency installations, which increase the prime cost of the whole installation, but considerably increase the reliability. Since the Hungarian telecommunication industry will construct a great number of installations during the next few years, it becomes necessary to know those factors which influence the operating reliability. There are 5 figures and 6 references: 2 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The most recent reference to an English-language publication reads as follows: Z. Prihar: Reliability and Economics of Telecommunication Systems. Ire Transactions on Communication Systems, June 1958.

ASSOCIATION: Híradástechnikai Ipari Kutató Intézet (Industrial Research Institute of Telecommunication) and Member of the Híradástechnikai Tudományos Egyesület (Scientific Society of Telecommunication Engineering)

Card 7/8

SARKOZY, GY.; FENYOI, I.

REMARKS ON KALMAN LEHOCKY'S ARTICLE "DEVELOPMENT OF CONCRETE*COATED HIGHWAYS IN HUNGAR
p 161 (MELYEPTIESTUDOMANYI SZEMLE) BUDAPEST, HUNGARY VOL. 27 NO 4 APR 1957

SOP MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (AEEI) VOL. 6 NO 11 NOVEMBER 1957

TEMESVARI, Antal, dr.; SOLTESZ, Lajos, dr.; SARKOZY, Karoly, dr.

Dilating mediastinal emphysema. Orv. hetil. 96 no.44:1221-1223
30 Oct 55.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Sebész. Klinikáj. (igaz:
Littmann Imre dr. egyet. tanár) közl.
(PNEUMOMEDIASTINUM,
dilat.)

SARKOZY, K.

BARNA, Iaszlo, Dr.; SARKOZY, Karoly, Dr.

Tumors of the mediastinum. Magy. sebeszet 10 no.2-3:75-88 Apr-June 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Sebesztovábbképző Klinikájának közleménye.

(MEDIASTINUM, neoplasms
x-ray diag. & surg. (Hun))

SARKOZI, KAROLY
KESZLER, Pal; BARNA, László; SARKOZI, Karoly

Intrapericardial ligation of pulmonary vessels in resections. Magy. sebeszet 10 no.4:237-245 Aug 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Sebesztovábbképző Klinikájának közleménye.

(PNEUMONECTOMY

with intrapericardial ligation of pulm. vessels, indic. & technic (Hun))

SARKOZY, KAROLY

TEMESVARI ANTAL, Dr.; SARKOZY KAROLY, Dr.; PALOS IASZLO, Dr.; LONYAI TIHAMER, Dr.;
ARVAY ATTILA, Dr.

Problems of surgery in valvular aortic stenosis. Orv. hetil. 98 no.36:
988-990 Sept 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Sebész Továbbképző Klinikájának
(megh. vezető: Temesvári Antal dr.) közleménye.
(AORTIC VALVE, stenosis
surg. (Hun))

SARKOZY, KAROLY, DR.

TEMESVARI, Antal, Dr.; PALOS, Laszlo, Dr.; SARKOZY, Karoly, Dr.; LONYA, Tihamer, Dr.; ARVAY, Attila, Dr.

Surgery of auricular septal defects. Orv. hetil. 98 no.38:1047-1049
22 Sept 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Sebész Továbbképző Klinikájának
(megh. vezető: Temesvári Antal dr.) közleménye.
(CARDIAC SEPTUM, abnorm.
auric. septal defect, surg. (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol 7/2 Cancer Feb 59

777. *Experience with lobectomy in malignant pulmonary tumours* Erfahrungen mit der Lobektomie bei malignen Lungengeschwülsten. SÁRKÖZY K. and MARTON Gy. IV Chir. Klin., Med. Univ., Budapest *Thoraxchirurgie (Stuttgart)* 1958, 5/4 (352-356) Tables 2

Report on 14 partial resections in cases of bronchial carcinoma. The results were satisfactory in appropriately selected cases. The survival times of partial resections are not less favourable than those of pneumonectomies. Attention is drawn to the relatively slight operative risk.
Wolff - Hemer

57A5027A
MARTON, Gyorgy, Dr.; SARKOZY, Karoly, Dr.

Lung cancer and partial resections. Orv. hetil. 99 no.2:45-48 12 Jan 58.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem IV. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának
(igazgató: Kúdasz József dr. Egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(PNEUMONECTOMY, in various dis.

cancer of lung. indic. for partial resection (Hun))

SARKOZY, KATALIN

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Hungary

Academic Degrees: Dr

Affiliation: Budapest László Hospital for Infectious Diseases (Budapesti László Fertőző Kórház)

Source: Budapest, Gyermekegyógyászat, Vol 12, No 9, Sept 61, pp 257-265.

Data: "Viral Encephalitides in Children."

Authors:

✓ KOVÁCS, Ferenc
✓ DUDÁS, Pál
✓ SÁRKÓZY, Katalin

GPO 981643

KUSZTOS, Denes, dr.; SARKOZY, Katalin, dr.; VARNAI, Gyorgy, dr.

Amputation of patients with vascular diseases with special
reference to surgical risks. Orv.hetil. 102 no.10:454-456
5 Mr '61.

1. Fovarosai Istvan Korhaz, I. Belosztaly.
(AMPUTATION)
(VASCULAR DISEASES PERIPHERAL surg)

ARVAY, Attila, dr.; LONYAY, Tihamer, dr.; PALOS, Laszlo, dr.; SARKOZY,
Karoly, dr.; TEMESVARI, Antal, dr.

Surgical therapy of ventricular septal defects. Orv. hetil. 102 no.48:
2268-2271 26 N '61.

1. Országos Kardiológiai Intézet, Sebészeti Osztály.

(HEART SEPTUM abnorm)

TOMORY, Emilia; SARKOZY, K.; ZABORSZKY, B.

Alteration of Auscultation findings in patent ductus arteriosus.
Acta paediat. acad. sci. Hung. 4 no.3:309-320 '63

1. Heim Pal Children's Hospital (director: dr. J.Sarkany) and
National Institute of Cardiology (director: prof. G.Gottsegen)
Budapest.

★

KEMDE, Eva, Dr, ROSTAS, Judit, Dr, physician-major, SARKOZY, Katalin, Dr.
Capital City Public Health and Epidemiological Station (Fovarosi Kozegeszseg-
ugyi Jarvanyugyi Allomas), and Hungarian People's Army, Health Service
(Magyar Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szolgalata).

"Staphylococcus Studies in a Ward for the Newborn (in 1961, 1962 and 1965)."

Budapest, Honvedorvos, Vol XVIII, No 3, Jul Sep 66, pages 227-237.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] Staphylococcus culture studies were made at the newborn ward of the I. Army Hospital, in 1961, 1962 and 1965, and the phage type of coagulase-positive strains was determined. A total of 3316 culture and 1167 phage-typing examinations were carried out. Among the staphylococci cultured from samples of the mothers, the non-typable strains were very numerous. At different times different phage type strains were cultured from samples of the newborn; during an 11 month period in 1965, first a non-typable, later phage type III and finally phage type 1380 was the epidemic strain; the latter was recently described by the authors. The occurrence of this latter strain brought about an epidemic of pemphigoid as well. Closing of the ward and its general disinfection failed to halt the occurrence of pemphigoid cases while the regular use of a powder containing 1 per cent of hexachlorophene, under strict hygienic regulations, was successful in halting it. 13 Hungarian, 5 Western references.

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SARKOZY, P.

Janos Surayi and Gyorgy Mandy's A kukorica (Corn); a book review.
p. 336, AGRARTUDOMANY (Micsurin Agrartudományi Egyesület) Budapest
Vol. 8, No. 7, July 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

SARKOZY, P.

How to treat stable manure. p. 4. (Magyar Mezogazdasag, Vol. 11, no. 5, Mar. 1956
Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

SARKOZY, Rudolph

Development of the salami manufacture. Musz slet 19 no.15:2
16 JI '64.

SARKOZY, ZOLTAN

SARKOZY, Zoltan (okl. gepeszmernok)

Microscope projection. Orv. hetil. 99 no.2:67-68 12 Jan 58.

(MICROSCOPY

projection appar. & technics (Hun))

SARKSYAN, A.S., inzh.

Improvement in the planning of water resources management; from
work practices of the Scientific-Technological Council of the State
Land and Water Management of the R.S.F.S.R. Gidr. 1 mel. 16
no.3:39-46 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

SARKSYAN, K. A.

21597

9.4/20 (1083, 1105, 1140)

S/109/60/005/010/020/031

E033/E415

26.23/2
AUTHORS:

Kononov, B.P. and Sarksyian, K.A.

TITLE:

Some Special Features of a Gas Discharge With Oscillating Electrons

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1960, Vol.5, No.10, pp.1717-1719

TEXT: The article gives the results of experimental and theoretical investigation into the gaseous discharge potentials between an internal spiral electrode (anode) and an external cylindrical electrode (cathode). This construction was used in a diode for rectification of 50 c/s a.c. voltages up to 2 kV and current values up to 30 mA. Graphs are produced of the forward and reverse striking voltages (0.1 to 10 kV) versus the gas (air) pressure (10^{-2} to 1 mm Hg) and the reverse-to-forward voltage ratio U_{05p}/U_{np} ($U_{reverse}/U_{forward}$) is also plotted. Difference in the reverse and forward striking voltages is explained by the fact that, with forward polarity, the electrons can perform oscillatory movements under the action of the electric field. This leads to increase in the length of the electron path.

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and to a corresponding reduction in the striking potential. Despite the fact that this method of restraining the electrons is less effective than the magnetic field method, nevertheless, in a number of cases the absence of the magnetic field is a definite advantage. Assuming that the pitch of the spiral h is less than the diameter of the spiral d , then $U_{reverse}$ can be calculated by the formula

$$U = \frac{Bpl_0}{\ln \frac{Apl_0}{\ln(1 + \frac{1}{\gamma})}} \quad (1)$$

where A and B are constants; p is the gas pressure; $l_0 = (D - d)/2$ (distance between the electrodes, D being the diameter of the cathode cylinder); γ is the Townsend surface emission coefficient, which depends on p and U . There is agreement between the experimental data and the calculated results for values of $\gamma = 10^{-2}$ to 1 as shown on the plotted results, but with values of p and U where γ is greater

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than 1, other discharge mechanisms (coronary discharge etc) begin to appear. Eq.(1) does not apply to $U_{forward}$ because the oscillating electrons create additional ionization in the discharge gap. Taking this into account, $U_{forward}$ is given by

$$U_{np} = \frac{BD\xi I_0 \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}\right)}{A \left[\beta_0^2 - \frac{1}{Ap} \eta D \xi \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}\right) \right]} \quad (3)$$

where ξ is a coefficient of non-homogeneity of ionization in the discharge volume; η is the ratio between the diameter of the wire of the spiral and h . With values of

$A = 50 \frac{1}{\text{cm mm Hg}}$; $B = 1300 \frac{V}{\text{cm mm Hg}}$; $\xi = 0.7$; $\log\left(1 + \frac{1}{\gamma}\right) = 5$;

the formula gives results which agree with the experimental results. There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva AN SSSR
(Institute of Physics imeni P.N.Lebedev AS USSR)

Card 3/4

L 10402-67 EWT(1) IJP(c) AT SOURCE CODE: UR/2504/66/032/000/0060/0079
 ACC NR: AT6033036
 AUTHOR: Veksler, V. I.; Gekker, I. R.; Gol'ts, E. Ya.; Kononov, B. I.; Luk'yanchikov, G. S.; Rabinovich, M. S.; Sarkisyan, K. A.; Sergerchev, K. F.; Silin, V. A.; Tsyp.
 L. E.

ORG: none

TITLE: Radiation acceleration of a plasma

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Fizicheskiy institut. Trudy, v. 32, 1966. Fizika plazmy (Plasma physics), 60-79

TOPIC TAGS: plasma acceleration, HF oscillator

ABSTRACT: The article is of the review type (41 literature references) and surveys work done in the field in the Soviet Union, Japan, the United States and France. After a general mathematical introduction to the subject, the authors describe the first experiments on the radiation acceleration of plasmas using superhigh frequency generators. Detailed diagrams are given of two such systems. Detailed consideration is given to the investigation of the special characteristics of the interaction of superhigh frequency oscillations in a plasma, including the effect of plasma resonance, and the acceleration of a plasma by the action of the gradient of a superhigh frequency field. The two final sections deal respectively with the acceleration of a plasma in

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ACC NR: AT6033036

a longitudinal magnetic field, and the injection of pure hydrogen plasma clusters of small size. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas and 17 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 026/ OTH REF: 015

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L 4241-66 EWT(1)/ETC/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/EPA(w)-2 LJP(c) GS/AT
S/0000/64/000/000/1017/1022
ACCESSION NR: AT5007372
AUTHOR: Veksler, V. I.; Gekker, I. R.; Gol'ts, E. Ya.; Delone, G. A.; Koronov, B. P.; Kudrevatova, O. V.; Lyk'yanchikov, G. S.; Rabinovich, M. S.; Saychenko, M. S.; Sarkisyan, K. A.; Sergaychev, K. V.; Silin, V. A.; Tsopp, L. E.; Levin, M. L.; Muratov, R. Z.
TITLE: Radiational acceleration of plasma
SOURCE: International Conference on High Energy Accelerators. Dubna, 1963.
Trudy. Moscow, Atomizdat, 1964, 1017-1022
TOPIC TAGS: high energy accelerator, plasma acceleration, plasma waveguide
ABSTRACT: The practical realization of the radiational method of plasma acceleration (Veksler, V. I. CERN Symposium, 1956; Atomnaya energiya 2, 427, 1957) is connected with the utilization of a different kind of waveguide structure, within which a plasma bunch moves under acceleration by an electromagnetic field. Two such waveguide structures, differing in type of accelerating wave and in method of plasma injection, were produced recently in the Physics Institute, AN SSSR. Initial experiments showed that radiational acceleration of plasma was achieved in both of the structures. At the same time the Radiotechnical Institute, AN SSSR,

L 4241-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5007972

carried out a theoretical study of the possibilities of the radiational method. The present report contains a brief exposition of all these investigations, under the two headings of: experimental results and theory of radiational acceleration. Both waveguide structures employed one and the same super high-frequency oscillator of 10 cm range which operated in the single-stage pulse regime of 8 microseconds duration; the average density of power flux through tube cross-section did not exceed $8 \cdot 10^3$ watts/cm², and the KSVN of the entire waveguide system (without plasma) was not worse than 1.3. The accelerating waveguides were tubes of circular cross-section with walls of noncorroding steel 1 mm thick; the vacuum in the tubes was of the order of 10^{-7} to 10^{-6} mm of mercury. The forces of the radiational pressure which act upon the plasma bunch are found by proceeding from the conservation laws. In the plane electromagnetic wave propagated in free space the density of pulse flux equals the average energy density. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 26 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut imeni P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physics Institute, AN SSSR); Radiotekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR (Radio Engineering Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26 May 64

NO REF SOV: 008

Card 2/2

ENCL: 00
OTHER: 003

SUB CODE: NP

30089
S/057/61/031/011/004/019
B104/B108

26.7311
AUTHORS:

Kononov, B. P., and ²Sarkisyan, K. A.

TITLE:

A high-vacuum plasma source

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 31, no. 11, 1961, 1294 - 1297

TEXT: An experimental device (Fig. 1) for producing plasma by mixing electron and ion beams in a vacuum system with a pressure gradient is described. In the tubes AB ($d = 4$ cm, $l = 1.5$ m) and KD ($d = 1$ cm, $l = 1.5$ m) (Fig. 1) a pressure gradient is produced by continuous inlet of air and evacuation. A system of coils generates a longitudinal magnetic field of 200 - 1000 oe. The electrons emitted from the cathode move toward the anode A, and ionize the gas in the anode region. The ions produced in the anode region move in the opposite direction. When the space charge of the electrons is compensated by the space charge of the ion flux, current increases and the capacitor C is rapidly discharged. At this moment, the plasma density in the high-vacuum region reaches a maximum. The plasma density was measured with h.f.-probes. The maximum plasma density was higher than 10^{12} cm⁻³. After the end of discharge the gas

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A high-vacuum plasma source

pressure was measured with an MH-5 (MN-5) gas-discharge manometer. When voltage was quickly changed from 1 to 3 kv at a pressure of $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg, the time for initiation of the discharge in the manometer was 200 μ sec. The gas pressure increased from $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ to $(1-2) \cdot 10^{-4}$ mm Hg. This may be explained by plasma recombination. The experiments showed a delay between the beginning of discharge and the moment at which the discharge current has reached its maximum value. The delay of current development depends on the discharge-capacitor voltage and the pressure gradient in the anode section. Results are illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5. In the capacitor-voltage interval of 10 - 16 kv the ion velocity ($9 \cdot 10^4$ cm/sec - $35 \cdot 10^4$ cm/sec) is a linear function of voltage. The authors thank Professor M. S. Rabinovich for interest and advice. There are 6 figures and 9 references: 6 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: P. Reynold, H. M. Skarsgard. CERN, 59-19, 1958; E. R. Garrison, R. H. Dawton, I Electr. and Control., 5, no. 1, 29 - 32, 1958; E. R. Garrison. Phil. Mag., 3, no. 35, 1318 - 1325, 1958.

Card 2/5

A high-vacuum plasma source

30089
S/057/61/031/011/004/019
B104/B108

SUBMITTED: January 9, 1961

Fig. 1. Experimental device. Legend: (1) gas inlet, $p = 4 \cdot 10^{-2}$ mm Hg; (2) gas inlet, $p = 10^{-3}$ mm Hg; (3) $p = 2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ mm Hg; (4) high-frequency probe; (5) discharge manometer; (A) to an H-5 (N-5) pump; (B) to an oscillator.

Fig. 4. Ignition voltage as a function of pressure in the cathode region. Legend: (1) with a pressure gradient; (2) with no pressure gradient. (a) kv, (b) mm Hg.

Fig. 5. Current delay as a function of pressure. Legend: (1) and (2) experimental values; the solid lines have been calculated from the formula $t = 12d^3 p_{cr} / S_H p v + l_o / v$, where d is the diameter of the anode tube, S_H the evacuation rate of the pump, p the high-vacuum pressure, l_o the length of the high vacuum, and v is the mean ion velocity. (I) discharge-capacitor voltage 11.5 kv; (II) 15 kv.

Card 3/5

X

SARKSYAN, K.A.

46C

L 23868-65 EWT(1)/EWG(k)/EPA(sp)-2/EPA(w)-2/EEC(t)/T/EEC(b)-2/EWA(m)-2
Pz-6/Po-4/Pab-10/Pi-4 IJP(c) DM/AT

S/0089/65/018/001/0014/0018 B

ACCESSION NR: AP5003998

AUTHOR: Veksler, V. I.; Gekker, I. R.; Gol'ts, E. Ya; Delone, G. A.; Kononov, B. P.;
Kudrevatova, O. V.; Luk'yanchikov, G. S.; Rabinovich, M. S.; Savchenko, M. M.; Sarkisyan,
K. A.; Sergeychev, K. F.; Silin, V. A.; Tsopp, L. E.

TITLE: Interaction of plasma bunches with an electromagnetic wave

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 18, no. 1, 1965, 4-18

TOPIC TAGS: plasma clot, plasma clot acceleration, plasma clot
radiative acceleration, H sub 01 wave, H sub 11 wave

ABSTRACT: Preliminary experimental results are given of an investi-
gation of the radiative acceleration of plasma in circular waveguides.
The investigation was conducted in a 10-cm range with H₀₁ and H₁₁
waves. Different plasma injectors were used. Plasma bunches with an
initial particle concentration of 10¹² cm⁻³ and higher were injected
with a 5 x 10⁶ cm/sec velocity from a spark source or were generated
directly on the axis of the waveguide by means of a plasma source at
a pressure drop of 10⁻⁷—10⁻⁶ mm Hg of the operating vacuum in an
accelerator. Electric detectors, superhigh-frequency methods, and an
electrostatic analyzer of particle energy were used for the investiga-

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tion. External magnetic fields with various configurations were used to confine the plasma. Accelerated ions with energies exceeding 10 kev were obtained regardless of the type of wave in the waveguide or the kind of plasma injector. The energy of the accelerated ions increased as the superhigh-frequency power increased. The total number of accelerated particles was of the order of 10^{12} . Maximum energy was 50 kev. The application of nonhomogeneous fields for the stabilization of the transverse dimensions of plasma bunches was shown to be feasible. There were practically no plasma losses on the waveguide walls when quadrupole or sextupole magnetic fields were used. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [JA]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 22Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME,EM

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 001

ATD PRESS: 3178

Card 2/2

L 23060-65 EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EWG(k)/EPA(sp)-2/EEG(k)-2/EEG-1/EPA(w)-2/EEG(t)/T/
EEG(b)-2/EWA(m)-2 Pg-1/P1-1/Pk-1/P1-1/Po-1/Pq-1/Pz-6/Pab-10 IJP(c) AT

ACCESSION NR: AP5003236

S/0057/65/035/001/0051/0055

AUTHOR: Kononov, B. P.; Sargsyan, K. A.; Silin, V. A.; Tsopp, L. E. 6

TITLE: Plasma acceleration with the aid of an electromagnetic H_{11} -type wave in a circular waveguide

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 1, 1965, 51-55

TOPIC TAGS: plasma, plasma acceleration, plasma bunch, circular waveguide, electromagnetic wave

ABSTRACT: The acceleration of plasma bunches with the aid of a strong electromagnetic H_{11} wave in the decimeter range in a circular waveguide has been experimentally investigated. The plasma was generated by a source with a pressure drop. An external magnetic field was used to confine the plasma bunch. The experimental setup consisted of a superhigh-frequency generator, a plasma source, an accelerating waveguide with a focusing magnetic field, and measuring devices. The generator produced single 1.5 Mw pulses of 10 μ sec duration. An H_{01} wave from a rectangular waveguide was transformed into an H_{11} wave in a circular waveguide. The pressure in the waveguide was $1-2 \times 10^{-6}$ mmHg.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5003236

The measurements showed that during a radiative plasma acceleration the ions acquired different energies. The character of the interaction of the wave with the plasma depends on the relationship between the frequency of the incident wave (ω) and the frequency of the Langmuir oscillations in the plasma (ω_e). At $\omega > \omega_e$ the plasma bunch is transparent, and if its size is smaller than the wavelength a coherent interaction takes place and the total acting force is proportional to the number of electrons in the plasma bunch. It is suggested that ions with energies of 50 keV and higher appear as a result of resonance acceleration of plasma bunches of small effective size. Such bunches can appear during plasma decay. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [JA]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Feb64

NO REF SOV: 006

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, EM

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 3173

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6029111 SOURCE CODE: UIR/0048/66/030/006/0972/0974

AUTHOR: Gneushev, V. N.; Lyashchenko, B. G.; Novak, L. I.; Sarkisyan, V. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Multiple component superstructures of variable composition in magnetic alloys based on Ni_3Fe and Ni_3Mn [Report, All-Union Conference on the Physics of Ferro- and Antiferromagnetism held 2-7 July 1965 in Sverdlovsk]

SOURCE: AN SSSR, Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 30, no. 6, 1966, 972-974

TOPIC TAGS: neutron diffraction, ordered alloy, iron nickel alloy, nickel alloy, manganese alloy, chromium alloy, MAGNETIC ALLOY

ABSTRACT: Investigations of single phase solid solutions of 3d metals have shown that formation of superstructures of variable composition is characteristic of cross sections of the phase equilibrium diagrams of such three-component alloys as $\text{Ni}_3(\text{Fe, Mn})$, $\text{Ni}_3(\text{Fe, Cr})$, $(\text{Ni, Co})_3\text{Fe}$ and others, so that there was reason to assume that ordering should obtain in the superstructures based on Ni_3Fe , Ni_3Mn and FeCo . Accordingly, in the present work there were investigated by neutron diffraction analysis alloys having the compositions $\text{Ni}_3(\text{Fe, Mn})$, $\text{Ni}_3(\text{Fe, Cr})$, $\text{Ni}_3(\text{Mn, Cr})$, $(\text{Ni, Co})_3\text{Mn}$, and $(\text{Ni, Co})_3\text{Fe}_{0.5}\text{Mn}_{0.5}$. It is feasible to detect formation of long-range order in experiments on polycrystalline specimens of these alloys. About 21 specimens were prepared by induction furnace melting of technical grade components under slag with intro-

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ACC NR: AP6029111

duction of a reducing agent. The neutron diffraction patterns were recorded by the rotating specimen technique (60 rpm) at a wavelength of 1.15 Å. One of the neutron diffraction curves is reproduced (the curve for the 75 Ni + 12.5 Fe + 12.5 Mn specimen). A figure shows the diagram of an eighth of a unit cell and the atomic coordinates for $\text{Ni}_{24}\text{Fe}_4\text{Mn}_4$ ($\text{A}_{24}\text{B}_4\text{C}_4$) type structure are listed in a table. Some of the results for some of the alloys (for example, the existence of the (111) superstructure line) require verification, presumably by measurements on single crystals. The authors are grateful to V.P. Vasilyev, L.N. Koroshunov, and V.A. Matovarov for assistance in recording the neutron diffraction curves. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20,07

SUBM DATE: 00

ORIG. REF: 006

OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

2

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : Diseases of Farm Animals. Diseases Caused
 by Helminths
 RES. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6 1959, No. 26035
 AUTHOR : ~~Savitskaya, V.~~
 INST. : ~~Leningrad Veterinary Academy~~
 TITLE : Strongyloidosis of Swine
 ORIG. PUB. : Izv. vet. akad. darbai, Tr. Lit. vet. akad.,
 1957, 3, 131-141
 ABSTRACT : In the treatment of swine affected with stron-
 yloidosis by gentian violet, which was adminis-
 tered perorally in a dose of 0.05 g/kg twice
 daily during 3 days, 100% extensity effectiveness
 was achieved. It was shown that the above-men-
 tioned dose of gentian violet can be also used
 for group dehelminthization (3-5 heads at a time).
 Side effects were not noted. The same result was

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1/2

50

ACC NR: AP6036758

This difference is attributed to the anisotropy of the distribution of the radiation defects. It is concluded from the results that ordering of a previously disordered Ni_3Mn alloy is feasible, and that this phenomenon depends on the conditions under which the experiments were made. This explains also discrepancies and the results obtained by others. The authors thank V. I. Klimenkov for valuable advice. This report was presented by Academician G. V. Kurdyumov 28 January 1966. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 07Jun65/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2

RADU, Dumitru, ing.; SARLAU, Constantin, ing.

Repairing of the main shaft in a 80 ton press by soldering. Metalur-
gia constr mas 13 no.10:913-914 0 '61.

(Presses) (Solder and soldering)

DUMITRU, Radu, ing.; SARLAU, Constantin, ing.; OPRENDEK, Alexandru, ing.

Welding of steel conduits with increased carbon content (0,5%) used to convey gases under high pressure. Metalurgia constr mas 14 no.5:439-443 My '62.

1. Institutul politehnic, Timisoara.

RADU, D.; SARLAU, C.

Planning and making welded joints out of tubes for constructions.
Bul St si Tehn Tim 9 no.2:441-451 J1-D '64.

RUMANIA/Radio Physics - Reception of Radio Waves

I-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 9, 1958, No 21160

Author : Sarlos Iven A.

Inst : Not Given

Title : Analysis of an Electronic Amplifier, Supplied with Alternating Current.

Orig Pub : Comun. Acad. RFR, 1957, 7, No 12, 1015-1021

Abstract : The author examines the operation of a power amplifier whose filament and anode circuits are fed with a-c. It is indicated that it is advisable to use such amplifiers in automatic-control and signalization devices.

Cerd : 1/1

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
195 AND 2TH ORDER

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON MATERIALS INDEX

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

CA

12

Titrimetric determination of sodium bicarbonate added to milk. KAROLY SARLO.
Kísletési Közlemények 35, 144-7(1932).—Evap. 10 cc. milk and ash the residue.
Treat the ash in a special app. with 20% HCl and absorb the CO₂ in satd. lime water.
The ash of a normal milk contains about 2% CO₂; from this the added NaHCO₃ can
be calcd. S. S. DE FINALLY

COMMON ELEMENTS

COMMON MATERIALS INDEX

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

COMMON SYMBOLS

COMMON SYMBOLS

COMMON ONE OR TWO

COMMON SYMBOLS

COMMON ONE OR TWO

COMMON SYMBOLS

COMMON ONE OR TWO

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<i>Ca</i> <i>7</i> New method of determining the carbon dioxide content of the air. <i>Károly Szilágyi, Kémiai Közlemények 37, 83-7(1934); cf. C. A. 29, 5675.</i>—Instead of using Ba(OH)₂, Ca(OH)₂ is recommended. A definite vol. of air is drawn through the lime water and the resulting CaCO₃ removed by centrifugation and titrated with HCl. <i>S. S. de Pinálv</i>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
MATERIALS INDEX										COMMON ELEMENTS									

C.A.

The chemical and physicochemical investigation of the
artesian spring Csokonai at Dunasalmás. Károly Sáró.
Hidrol. Közöny 26, 91-3(1946)(Pub. 1948).—Water origi-
nating from a depth of 72 m. contains 7.0 mg. K/1000 g.,
20.7 Na, 0.15 Li, 0.8 Sr, 84.8 Ca, 45.8 Mg, traces of Ba and
Mn, 0.8 Fe, 21.2 Cl, 457.5 HCO_3^- , 50.5 SO_4^{--} , 15.2 H_2SiO_3 , 1.88 mg. S as sulfides, 88.0 free CO_2 , total 794.35 mg.
Temp., 18.3°. Cond. at 20°, 0.00070 $\text{ohm}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1}$.
István Fényi

1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
CA 14 Sulfur content of Budapest thermal springs. Károly Csikó. <i>Magyar Kém. Lapja</i> 2, 270-0(1047).—Repeated tests made during several years show that each of the Budapest thermal springs contains sulfide S in measurable amounts. This is contrary to the finding of Rodnár and Straub. The Juventus Spring contains 1.00, Attila 1.22, St. Lukács 1.28, Istenei St. János 0.40, St. Antal 1.20, St. Margit 0.75, and Magda 1.43 mg. sulfide S per kg. water. Also in <i>Kém. Lapja</i> 4, 73-0(1043). István Flódy																			
ASH-SLA DETALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS										3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS									
1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS 3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS																			

CA 14

The chemical composition of the mineral water wells of Margitsziget, Budapest. Károlyi Sándor. *Hydrog. Köz-
lony* 29, 90-1 (1940); cf. C. I. 43, 3077a. Analyses of
the waters from wells nos. 1, 11, and 111 and another well
located at the left bank of the Danube. Ujpest, Dagály-
utca, gave in 1939: Na and K 84.0, 108.1, 92.7, and 55.8
mg./1000 g.; Ca 126.2, 151.0, 120.2, and 128.3; Mg
30.1, 31.6, 30.4, and 38.8; Fe —, 0.3, —, and —; Cl 53.0,
174.4, 55.0, and 50.1; HCO_3^- 512.4, 500.8, 512.4, and
512.4; SO_4^{--} 103.0, 105.3, 101.0, and 98.9; H_2SiO_3
20.6, 65.0, 31.0, and 30.2; free CO_2 200.0, 500.0, 201.0,
and 192.0; H_2S 0.7, 1.5, 0.0, and 0.0, total 1124.3,
1828.8, 1128.3, and 1113.4, temp. 41.0, 41.0, 41.0, and
30.5°. István Földy

C P

A new sampling apparatus for the determination of gases dissolved in water. *Károly, Sándor: Hidrol. Közlöny 70, 188-3(1960).*—A cylindrical container 2.4 m. is equipped with a device which closes the bottom. The app. is available for sampling water from depths not above 6 m. *László Földi*

C.A.

Determination of sulfate in drinking and mineral waters.
 Károlyi Sándor (Chemical Research, Kutató Intézet, Budapest).
Magyar. Kémény 29, 331-3310-19) -- Remove hardness by
 treating the water sample with NaOH (or possibly with
 Na_2CO_3) at 75°, cool, titrate 100 ml. soft water with 1.0 N
 HCl in the presence of a few drops of 0.1% methyl orange.
 Introduce a few fragments of pumice stone, remove CO_2 by
 boiling for 3 min., cool with tap water, add a few drops of
 Br water to destroy the color of methyl orange, add 0.5 ml.
 of a 2.0% neutral soln. of phenolphthalein in EtOH, drop in
 0.1 N NaOH until a stable red color appears, let stand for 2
 min., remove color by adding a few drops 0.1 N HCl, add
 one more drop of HCl, and titrate with 0.1 N K palmitate in
 EtOH, prepal. according to Winkler, until a stable pink
 color appears. If the water sample is properly softened,
 it should not require more than 0.2-0.3 ml. Now add 2
 drops 0.1 N HCl, drop in 5 ml. 0.1 N BaCl_2 , and observe
 the time required for sedimentation of the ppt. formed. If
 sedimentation occurs within 2 min., add 4 ml. BaCl_2 soln.,
 let stand for 30 min., filter through a thin filter paper, and
 wash 3 times with 4 ml. water free of CO_2 . Add to the
 filtrate 0.1 N NaOH free of CO_2 until a stable red color ap-
 pears, wait for 2 min., remove color by adding a few drops
 0.1 N HCl, add another drop HCl, and titrate with K pal-
 mitate soln. until a stable pink color appears. Now 0.1
 ml. should be deducted from the no. of ml. consumed in the
 titration, the no. of ml. of BaCl_2 soln. used must also be
 deducted, and the result must be multiplied by 4.267 to ob-
 tain the sulfate content of the water in mg. Blank tests
 should be run to establish the K palmitate consumption of
 the reagents used. A detn. takes 60 min. Usually a 100-
 ml. water sample is satisfactory for a test. The results ob-
 tained are accurate except for waters contg. 50 to 60 mg. l.
 sulfate where errors are relatively higher. I. F.

SARLO, K.

"Detailed Chemical Analysis of the Sulfurous Well of the Erzsebet Medicinal Baths in Festerzsebet", P. 222, (HIDROLOGIAI KOZLONY, Vol. 33, No. 7/8, July/Aug. 1953, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 3, March 1955, Uncl.

SZABO, Dezso, dr.; CSANADI, Gyorgy, dr.; SARLOS, Istvan; KADAS, Kalman, dr.,
kandidatus; GYULAI, Geza; VILMOS, Endre, dr.; NAGY, Rudolf, főmérnök
KOLLER, Sandor, adjunktus; TURANYI, Istvan, dr., tanszékvezető egye-
temi tanár; BENYEI, Andras, dr.; BARANSZKY JOB, Imre; BORSOS, Jozsef,
dr., egyetemi tanár; HEGYI, Kalman

The 5th Conference on City Transportation. Epites kozleked tud
kozl 7 no.3:341-346 '63.

1. Committee of Highway and City Transportation, Hungarian Academy
of Sciences, Budapest (for Csanadi). 2. Executive Commission, Capital
City Council, Budapest (for Sarlos). 3. Faculty of Transportation
Engineering, Technical University of Building and Transportation,
Budapest (for Kadas). 4. Head, Directorate of Transportation, Executive
Commission, Capital City Council, Budapest (for Gyulai). 5. Techni-
cal University of Building and Transportation, Budapest (for Vilmos
and Turanyi). 6. Directorate of Transportation, Executive Commission,
Capital City Council, Budapest (for Rudolf Nagy). 7. Chair of Road
Construction, Technical University of Building and Transportation,
Budapest (for Koller). 8. Research Group of Transportation, Hungarian
Academy of Sciences, Budapest (for Benyei). 9. National Committee on
Technical Development, Budapest (for Baranszky Job). 10. Road and
Railroad Planning Enterprise, Budapest (for Hegyi).

KOLLER, Sandor, muszaki egyetemi adjunktus; ALMASSY; SARLOS, Istvan, dr.; KADAS, Kalman, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa, egyetemi tanar; NAGY, Rudolf; TURANYI, Istvan, dr., a muszaki tudomanyok kandidatusa, tanszekvezeto tanar; GINTL, Jozsef, fomernok; SZILAGYI, Lajos; KELEMEN, Lajos

The 5th Conference on City Transportation. Auto motor 16 no.20:5-6 21 0 '63.

1. Fovarosi Tanacs Vegrehajto Bizottsaga elnoke (for Sarlos).
2. Fovarosi Tanacs Kozlekedesi Igazgatóságának helyettes vezetője (for Nagy).
3. Építőipari Műszaki Egyetem (for Turanyi).
4. Fovarosi Villamosvasut (for Gintl).
5. Fovarosi Tanacs Vegrehajto Bizottsaga Epitesi es Varosrendezesi Osztalyanak vezetője (for Szilagyi).
6. Budapest Fovarosi Tanacs Vegrehajto Bizottsaga elnokhelyettese (for Kelemen).

SARLOS, Marton, az állam- es jogtudományok doktora

The organic concept of the state and the theory of the Holy Crown in
the history of Hungarian law. Magyar tud 67 no.3:111-122 Mr '60
(EEAI 9:9)

(State, The)	(Hungary--Law)
(Bonis, Geory)	(Eckhart, Ferenc)

FORGACS, Istvan, Dr.; RANKY, Erno, Dr.; SARIOS, Pal, Dr.

Experiences with endoscopic examinations performed in combined pentothal-succinyl anesthesia. Orv. hetil. 99 no.23:787-788 8 June 58.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem III. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának (igazgató: Hubanyi Pal dr., egyet tanár) közleménye.

(ENDOSCOPY, anesth. & analgesia

thiopental with adjuvant succinylcholine (Hun))

(SUCCINYLCHOLINE, ther. use

adjuvant in thiopental anesth. in endoscopy (Hun))

(THIOPENTAL, anesth. & analgesia

in endoscopy with adjuvant succinylcholine (Hun))

KESZLER, Pal, Dr.; SARLOS, Pal, Dr.

Significance of tracheotomy in lung surgery and in the control of post-operative pulmonary complications. Orv. hetil. 99 no.48:1679-1682 30 Nov 58.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem III. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának (igazgató: Rubanyi Pal. dr. egyet. tanár) közleménye.

(TRACHEA, surg.

tracheotomy in control of postop. cardioresp. compl. in thorax surg. (Hun))

(THORAX, surg.

postop. cardioresp. compl., control by tracheotomy (Hun))

FORGACS, Istvan, dr.; KESZLER, Pal, dr.; SARLOS, Pal, dr.

Significance of the measurement of spontaneous ventilation prior to extubation. *Magy.sebeszet* 13 no.5:341-345 0 '59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem III. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának közleménye Igazgató: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanár.

(RESPIRATION physiol.)
(ANESTHESIA INTRATRACHEAL)

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of the region. Other conditions being equal the industry's
development is favored by more productive plantations and
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Card 1/2

USSR/Forestry - Forest Economy.

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of raising plantation productivity and improving the forest-growing conditions in raising the intensity of the economy is pointed out. It is necessary to reclaim excessively inundated lands, to introduce valuable and quick-growing species into the makeup of the forests, and to form plantations with high rates of growth.

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